FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower won King Saud's backing on Mid-East Doctrine.

UN Gen. Assembly renewed request that Israel evacuate all areas seized from Egypt, passed resolution broadening UNEF functions.

France outlined offers on Algeria in UN debate.

United States

President sent Congress plan to liberalize immigration law, said wage-price control powers might be necessary.

Congressional committee heard experts debate President's anti-inflationary policy.

Wilson said Natl. Guard provided escape from Korean war service, demanded more Guard training.

1956 campaign donations report showed expenditure of $33 million.

Reed quit Supreme Court.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Eisenhower Doctrine

Saud Visit. Saudi Arabian King Saud met Jan. 30-Feb. 1 with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles for talks centering on the Eisenhower Doctrine & Middle East politics. Dulles told newsmen Feb. 1 that the talks had "gone extremely well" and that "a good many misunderstandings" about U.S. Mid-East policy had been "cleared up." Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Feb. 6 that his talks with Saud had cleared away "much of the underbrush of misunderstanding" and made progress toward "a peaceful & maybe even eventually a united Middle East." [See p. 27F1-B2]

Wide World

KING SAUD

Saud, in a "N.Y. Herald Tribune" interview Feb. 3, said that the Arab states would accept the Eisenhower Doctrine if "the points I raised here could be clarified to them as they have been to me." Saudi Arabian officials said Feb. 4 that the king hoped to "open the door" for rebuilding of Egypt's & Syria's ties with the West through his talks with Mr. Eisenhower. Saud remained in Washington for further talks with the President after the close of his formal visit Feb. 1. The king told newsmen Feb. 6 that the Eisenhower Doctrine was "a good one . . . entitled to consideration & appreciation" by Arab states.

(Saud's 17th son, Prince Mashhur ibn Saud, 3½, underwent examination at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington Jan. 31-Feb. 4 for correction of partial paralysis believed to have been caused by brain injury at birth. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 4 ordered an Army physician to accompany the prince back home.)

Illah Visit. Iraqi Crown Prince Abdul Illah arrived in Washington & opened talks with Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 2. Illah said he had discussed the Eisenhower Doctrine & relayed to Mr. Eisenhower Iraq's requests for additional U.S. arms aid. Illah, of the Hashemite dynasty, met Feb. 6 with King Saud, a member of the rival Saudi clan, and said their talks had been "cordial." [See p. 18F3, Vol. XVI, 315C1]

U.S. Debate. State Secy. John Foster Dulles ended his testimony for the Eisenhower Doctrine in a closed joint session of the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. Feb. 1. Following Dulles' appearance, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), senior GOP member of the Forgn. Relations Com., charged that Democrats had badgered Dulles & aided the "rapid disintegration" of U.S. bipartisan foreign policy. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) replied that Democratic criticism of both Dulles & the Eisenhower Doctrine had been "constructive." [See pp. 26A2-27C1]

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) said Feb. 2 that he favored passage of the Eisenhower Doctrine as a "single package," but believed that its economic provisions were more important than its military authorization. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Min.) predicted Feb. 3 that Democratic criticism of the plan would force the Eisenhower Admin. to "meet the basic problems in the Middle East, which the doctrine itself largely ignored." [See p. 27B1]

The "N.Y. Herald Tribune" reported Feb. 4 that Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn., had told a closed hearing of the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. that there was no danger of a Soviet attack on the Mid-East in the forseeable future. Radford was said to have expressed belief that of all countries covered by the Eisenhower Doctrine, Iran, lying east of Syria, had most to fear. [See p. 18F3]

Amer. Legion Natl. Cmndr. W. C. Daniel informed the Senate Coms. Feb. 4 that the Legion supported the Eisenhower Doctrine's military provisions but opposed plans to put $200 million into a Presidential aid fund for the Middle East. Daniel asserted that most of the projected aid would be given Egypt, Syria, Jordan & Yemen, countries which he termed "heavily infiltrated by Communist agents." [See Vol. XVI, p. 406F3]

Oil. Pres. Eisenhower appealed to U.S. oil firms & agencies Feb. 6 to consider where "our long-range interests lie" and increase lagging U.S. oil shipments to Europe. He said: the U.S. "must not allow Europe to go flat on its back for the want of oil, if the oil can be provided"; the Fed. Govt. "should not disturb the economy" except when necessary, but if "conference & argument" did not lead to increased U.S. oil deliveries, the Govt. would be forced to move in "some other direction." [See Vol. XVI, p. 402D-F1]

State Secy. Dulles Feb. 5 admitted that, although the U.S. had shipped "pretty substantial" quantities of oil to Europe, it had not moved "as much as we had hoped for." Dulles, who blamed the Texas R.R. Comm. for refusing to raise oil production quotas, said that the situation did not yet call "for such measures as a Presidential appeal."

Formal appeals for increased oil shipments were addressed to the U.S. Jan. 24-25 by British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Harold Caccia & French Amb.-to-U.S. Hervé Alphand. They told State Dept. officials that European crude oil stocks were dangerously low. Felix A. Wormser, Asst. U.S. Interior Secy., relayed the appeal to the U.S. oil industry Jan. 26. Wormser said that U.S. relations with the NATO states would be "seriously undermined" unless oil deliveries were increased. He urged that U.S. petroleum firms step up their crude oil production & cut gasoline refining. [See p. 11F-G1]

Hugh A. Stewart, Interior Dept. gas & oil division chief, said Feb. 6 that the U.S.' European oil shipment program had been slowed by forced "tie-in" sales of surplus gasoline to firms seeking crude oil for transatlantic delivery. Stewart, testifying in a Senate Anti-Trust & Monopoly Subcom. probe of rising oil prices, said that U.S. oil shipments to Europe had averaged 258,000 bbl. daily (123,000 bbl. of crude oil, 55,000 bbl. of gaso-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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line, 24,000 bbl. of residual fuels, 9,000 bbl. of kerosene, 6,000 bbl. of other oil products) since Nov. 1. Stewart had said Feb. 1 that Europe had no need of the heavy shipments of U.S. gasoline. [See p. 11G1]

ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming told the Senate Subcom. hearings Feb. 5 that oil shipments to Europe had been "disappointing." Flemming said that combined U.S. & Caribbean oil deliveries to Europe had averaged 475,000 bbl. daily, of which 258,000 bbl. was in crude oil needed for industrial use. [See Vol. XVI, p. 411B2]

Israel & Egypt

UN Action. The UN Gen. Assembly, meeting Feb. 2 in New York, approved resolutions (a) renewing UN demands for Israeli withdrawals from Egyptian territory, and (b) expanding duties of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. The 2 resolutions, drafted by the U.S. & Canada, were submitted Feb. 1 by the U.S. with co-sponsorship of Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Norway & Yugoslavia. Canada withdrew support for the resolutions Feb. 1 after the deletion of provisions criticizing Egypt's blockade of Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba. [See pp. 25E1-D3, 17E1-D2]

Resolution I, passed by 74-2 (Israel & France opposed, Netherlands & Luxembourg abstaining), deplored Israel's "noncompliance" with the assembly's "repeated requests" for withdrawal behind the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice demarcation line. It called upon Israel to complete its withdrawal "without further delay."

Resolution II, passed by 56-0 (22 abstentions, including Israel, France, Netherlands, Arab & Soviet blocs), called for stationing of the UNEF on the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian border and "implementation of other measures" proposed in UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's Jan. 25 report to the assembly. [See p. 25F2-D3]

U.S., Soviet Views. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the assembly Feb. 2 that the UNEF "must serve as a restraint" on both Israel & Egypt. Lodge contended that the UNEF could best accomplish its mission if "deployed on both sides of the armistice line" after withdrawal of Israeli troops. [See p. 25E-F3]

Ukrainian UN delegate L. E. Kizya Feb. 2 denounced as "illegal" any "expansion of the scope & functions of the [UNEF] in Egypt." Kizya charged that the original "establishment of the [UNEF] was carried out in violation of the UN Charter, preventing action by the Security Council." [See pp. 25G3; Vol. XVI, 363F3]

Egyptian Rejection. Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi told the assembly Feb. 2 that Egypt would refuse any expansion of UNEF activities in the Gaza Strip & Sharm el Sheikh areas. Fawzi declared that the UNEF was not in Egypt "as an occupation force" to "settle any problem," and that its mission was only "to put an end to the aggression committed against Egypt." Fawzi reiterated Egypt's position that UNEF units must be limited to armistice demarcation lines and their deployment ordered only "with the consent of . . . Egypt." [See p. 26A1]

Israeli Reaction. Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen said Feb. 3 that no Israeli withdrawals had been made from the Gaza & Sharm el Sheikh areas because "no guarantees have been obtained yet for definite stoppage of Egypt's belligerence & sea blockade of Israel." The spokesmen said that Israel would "cooperate fully" with UN efforts to secure a Mid-East settlement but contended that cessation of "hostile action by Egypt" was one of the "prerequisites" for peace. Israel noted UN assembly "understanding" that pre-invasion conditions "may not be restored." [See p. 25D-F3]

Israeli UN delegation chief Abba Eban met with Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Feb. 4 and urged that the UN obtain Egyptian assurances not to reimpose the Gulf of Aqaba blockade. Eban reportedly asked that the Aqaba dispute be settled before talks on the Gaza Strip were held.

(Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, in a "N.Y. Times" interview Jan. 30, rejected the proposed stationing of UNEF troops on both sides of the 1949 armistice line. He asserted that if Egypt would guarantee Israel free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, UNEF units would not be required at Sharm el Sheikh. He declared that all efforts to internationalize areas similar to the Gaza Strip had ended in failure.) [See p. 25B-E1]

UNEF-Israeli Clash. Shots were exchanged between UNEF & Israeli troops Feb. 1 near Rafah on the Egyptian side of the Gaza Strip-Sinai Peninsula line. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UNEF cmndr., in protests lodged with Israel Feb. 1, charged that Israeli troops pursuing Arab refugees across the border had fired when challenged by a Swedish UNEF unit. Israeli officers admitted that their troops had strayed 350 yds. into UNEF-patrolled land. They apologized for the incident Feb. 1. [See p. 11E2]

Sanctions Vs. Israel. State Secy. Dulles told a news conference Feb. 5 that the U.S. would give "very serious consideration" to application of sanctions against Israel if the UN called for them. He said that he hoped Israel's "democratic instincts" would lead it to accept the "overwhelming verdict of the world" & withdraw from occupied Egyptian territory. Dulles stressed that the U.S. would not act "unilaterally" to impose economic pressure on Israel. He asserted that the 1950 tripartite declaration on Arab-Israeli frontiers "still constitutes an expression" of U.S. Middle East policy and was applicable to guarantee Israel's 1950 borders. [See p. 3E3; Vol. XVI, p. 354E1]

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Feb. 6 that, although he would not "speculate on future actions" of either the U.S. or UN with respect to imposing sanctions on Israel, the U.S. was "committed to support" the UN. The President said that he was certain Israel would carry out UN requests for withdrawal from Egypt. When queried about the lack of U.S. action against Egypt when it flouted a 1951 Security Council resolution condemning its Suez Canal blockade, Mr. Eisenhower observed that the UN had made no move to impose sanctions on Egypt. [See Vol. XI, p. 283F]

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said Feb. 5 that UN sanctions against Israel would be "immoral" unless similar action were taken against the "larger aggression" of the USSR in Hungary. Knowland said that the USSR had ignored 10 UN resolutions condemning its action in Hungary without provoking threats of UN sanctions. Israel, he said, had "at least partially complied" with the UN's withdrawal requests.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Algeria

UN Debates. The Political Com. of the UN Gen. Assembly, acting on a request by a 15 Arab-Asian bloc nations, began debate on the Algerian question Feb. 4. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 404C3, 235B3; Vol. XV, 391A1, 325B1]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, presenting France's views on Algeria to the Political Com. Feb. 4, outlined long range French plans for formation of a French-African "community of cultural, economic & strategic interests." He invited newly-independent Tunisia & Morocco to join France & Algeria in a "Eurafrican whole" that would be based economically on Europe's proposed common market & achieve the status of "an essential factor in world politics" by European "capital & techniques."

Pineau asserted that the Algerian rebels "would no doubt have accepted the peaceful solution proposed by France" had not "Egypt . . . acting to some extent under Soviet inspiration . . . given the Algerian rebellion the most continuous & effective support." He said the USSR had backed the revolt through the Algerian CP, which had infiltrated the rebel movement [see Vol. XVI, p. 307A1]. Pineau held that the rebels were "incapable of governing." He called for an Algerian settlement based on: (a) "strict equality of rights for all the inhabitants"; (b) "co-existence of the [European & Moslem] communities" through territorial assemblies & locally-elected communes; (c) "an Algerian entity" in which France would retain "permanent power of arbitration to prevent oppression of either community by the other"; (d) French provision of a "fund for economic & social development" of Algeria. [See Vol. XVI, p. 235B-D3]

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Farid Zeineddine, Syrian UN delegation chief, contended Feb. 4 that France's rule of Algeria was "sheer foreign domination" based on "conquest & unilateral legalistic fictions." Zeineddine said that the Algerian rebellion had led to coordinated British-French-Israeli action against Egypt as part of a scheme for "Zionist domination" of the Mid-East. Continuing before the Political Com. Feb. 5, Zeineddine outlined an Algerian settlement based on: (a) French recognition of Algerian independence; (b) formation of an Algerian Provisional Govt. to perform administrative functions and prepare talks on gradual independence & relations with France; (c) a cease-fire & release of political prisoners simultaneous with formation of the Provisional Govt.; (d) ratification of a contractual Franco-Algerian relationship. [See Vol. XVI, p. 235A3]

Frederick H. Boland, Irish UN delegation chief, told the Political Com. Feb. 5 that UN efforts to debate & adopt a resolution on Algeria would "delay a settlement" and "leave the problem more intractable than before." He asserted that an Algerian peace could be achieved only through "negotiation" & "agreement between responsible French leaders & leaders of the Algerian national movement."

French Vs. UN Debate. A general policy statement on Algeria, made public Jan. 9 by French Premier Guy Mollet after its approval by the French Cabt., termed the UN incompetent to deal with the rebellion & urged that UN action be limited to condemning "intervention" in the rebellion by Egypt & other Arab states. Mollet called for an unconditional rebel cease-fire to be followed by local elections & negotiation of a new Algerian statute based on unbreakable French ties. [See Vol. XVI, p. 291G2]

(Spokesmen for the Algerian Natl. Liberation Front in Rabat, Morocco, rejected Mollet's program Jan. 14. They charged that it contained no provisions for Algerian independence or assurances that elections would not be held under French Army domination.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 275G2]

Arab Strike. Moslem workers & shopkeepers stayed at home Jan. 28-Feb. 4 in a general strike called to attract world interest in the Algerian question. The strike, observed by Algerian workers in France, was partially broken Feb. 1-4 by French Army supervision of work drafts for public services & threatened pay cuts for strikers.

Violence. 7 Europeans were killed Feb. 3 by detonation of a time bomb in Nedroma, western Algeria. Fragmentary military reports Jan. 2-Feb. 2 listed 700-800 rebels & 57 French soldiers killed in fighting. 18 Europeans & 15 Moslem civilians were reported killed in Algeria during the same period.

French officials Jan. 2 reported casualties for the Algerian campaign during 1956 had totaled 18,060 rebels, 2,435 French soldiers, 614 European civilians killed. Maj. Robert Rodier, aide to Gen. Raoul Salan, French Army cmndr. for Algeria, was killed Jan. 16 by rockets fired into his Algiers office from a nearby building. [See Vol. XVI, p. 291B2]

Coup Blocked. The French Defense Ministry revealed Jan. 7 that Brig. Gen. Jacques Faure had been confined to a fortress for 30 days for support of a plot to replace civil rule in Algeria by direct French Army control. Officials charged that Faure had recruited men for a coup planned by the Algiers Com., Poujadists & other rightwing groups.

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Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots rioted in Famagusta Feb. 3, attacking a church & hospital, killing one Greek Cypriot & wounding 11 others. Turkish Cypriot mobs had rioted & set fires in the Greek section of Nicosia Jan. 20 in retaliation for the killing of a Turkish policeman by Greek Cypriots Jan. 19. Greek Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff, in a letter to the UN Gen. Assembly Political Com. Jan. 21, charged that anti-Greek "Turkish gangs" were being organized by the British Govt. of Cyprus. "Volcan," the Turkish Cypriot underground, reportedly announced its support Jan. 26 for British suppression of the Cypriot Enossis (union with Greece) movement. [See Vol. XVI, p. 275F1]

British security forces Feb. 5 reported the capture of 189 terrorists & EOKA (Natl. Org. of Cypriot Fighters) members in an island-wide roundup. Anargyros Karadimas & Polykarpos Georghadjis, aides to EOKA leader Col. George Grivas, were reported captured Jan. 24. EOKA-led terrorists killed a British soldier Feb. 2 and another, reportedly the 100th slain by the EOKA, Feb. 4. Among EOKA victims during January: a British policeman killed Jan. 28, 2 British civil servants killed Jan. 11 & Jan. 25 & a British detective Jan. 4.

British officials announced Jan. 1 that EOKA terrorists had killed 201 persons, including 80 Britons, in 1956. They listed 500 persons injured, including 224 Britons. 521 major & 451 minor EOKA bombings were listed, together with 440 attempted but unsuccessful bombings during 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 111B3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Freer Alien Entry. Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress Jan. 31 to approve legislation allowing more Iron Curtain escapees to find a haven in the U.S. and liberalizing the (McCarran-Walter) Immigration & Nationality Act of 1952. [See p. 30B1]

To aid escapees, the President requested: (a) Authority to allow such refugees to enter on "parole" with the annual limit not to exceed the average number that entered under special legislation during the previous 8 years; this average was about 67,000. (b) Discretionary power for the Atty. General to let "parolees" remain in the U.S. permanently but with Congress reviewing each case.

Charging that some McCarran-Walter Act provisions "operate inequitably" or were "outmoded in the world of today," Mr. Eisenhower suggested that Congress "re-examine" & presumably abandon the quota system but that meantime it take these "interim measures . . . to remove obvious defects" in the quota system:

(1) Increase the 154,857-a-yr. ceiling on quota immigration by about 65,000 by basing the quota on the 1950 census instead of the 1920 census. (2) Distribute these additional quota numbers to countries in proportion to actual immigration into the U.S. between 1924 & July 1, 1955; this would mean that quotas would be raised for countries having emigration pressure rather than for countries that do not use the quota numbers they already have. (3) Allow quota numbers unused in one year to be used the next year instead of becoming void, as under existing law. These numbers—averaging about 60,000 a year—should be pooled by area—Europe, Africa, Asia, (Pacific) Oceana—and distributed to "preference" applicants (having needed skills or close relatives in the U.S.) "on a first-come, first-served basis without regard to country of birth within the area." (4) Eliminate the "mortgage" on quotas resulting from entries under the Displaced Persons & other special acts. (5) "Make provisions in our basic immigration laws for the annual admission of orphans adopted or to be adopted by American citizens."

The President also proposed that: (a) The "unnecessary burden upon the Congress & the President" resulting from the "mass" of private immigration bills should be removed by authorizing the Atty. General to "grant relief from exclusion & expulsion" in many individual cases. (b) Fingerprinting should not be required of aliens temporarily in the U.S. since it made no "significant contribution to our national safety & security." (c) Aliens merely passing through the U.S. "in transit" between foreign countries should not be required to undergo inspection or to comply "with all the standards for admission." (d) Immigration officers should not be required to apply all grounds of exclusion to aliens coming to the mainland from Alaska & Hawaii. (e) A provision requiring aliens to specify race & ethnic classification in visa applications should be repealed.

(A bill [S836] to accomplish some of these aims was introduced Jan. 26 by Sen. Irving M. Ives [N.Y.] & 4 other Senate Republicans.

(28 House Democrats headed by Chrmn. Emanuel Celler [N.Y.] of the House Judiciary Com. proposed Jan. 21 a revision of immigration law that would eliminate quotas based on nationality and substitute a system of 5 "classes"—family unification, occupational, refugee & national need and resettlement. The annual quota would be 250,000, and each country would have a ceiling of 37,500. Celler said the proposal would end the classifica-

tion of U.S. citizens into native-born & naturalized categories.

(Chrmn. Francis E. Walter [D., Pa.] of the House Judiciary Com.'s Immigration Subcom., co-author of the McCarran-Walter Act & a defender of the national-origins quota system, introduced Jan. 29 a bill to cancel quota "mortgages," admit East German expellees, Europeans stranded in the Far East & Dutch nationals under unused authority in the recently-expired Refugee Relief Act of 1953 and authorize entry of 5,000 war orphans being adopted by U.S. citizens.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 391C1, 287G1-A2, 278G1, 254A3, 228C1]

Warns of Economic Curbs. Pres. Eisenhower warned at his press conference Feb. 6 that the Govt. would have to control wages & prices unless business & labor voluntarily avoided inflationary raises. In urging restraint, "I wasn't merely asking them to be altruistic," the President said. "Their own long-term good is involved, and I am asking them merely to act as enlightened Americans. . . . When we begin to control prices & allocations & wages & all the rest, then it is not the America we know." [See p. 28D1-B2]

Resignations. Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 31 accepted the resignation of Associate Supreme Court Justice Stanley Forman Reed, effective Feb. 25. Reed was 72 Dec. 31. The law permits justices who have served 10 or more years to retire at their full $35,000 annual salaries at age 70.

The President Jan. 28 accepted Dr. James B. Conant's resignation, effective about Feb. 15, as Amb. to West Germany. Conant tentatively planned to make a Carnegie Corp.-financed study of U.S. publicly-supported high schools with emphasis on improving opportunities for gifted students. [See Vol. XV, pp. 397C-D1, 394B1, 173E2]

Herold C. Hunt resigned Feb. 2 (effective Feb. 4) as Undersecy. of Health, Edctn. & Welfare to resume teaching at Harvard's Graduate School of Edctn. [See Vol. XVI, p. 60D2]

Appointments. Nominations formally sent to the Senate:

Jan. 23—Arthur E. Summerfield for a new term as Postmaster General (the Senate confirmed the nomination Feb. 4) [see Vol. XVI, p. 436F2]; James T. O'Connell as Labor Undersecy. (confirmed Jan. 30). [See 6B1]

Jan. 25.—Christian A. Herter as State Undersecy. [See Vol XVI, p. 412E2-E2]

Jan. 29—Ex-Amb.-to-Japan John M. Allison, ex-Asst. State Secy. for Far Eastern Affairs, to succeed Hugh S. Cummings Jr. as Amb. to Indonesia [see Vol. XVI, p. 404F3]; Jos. A. Jenkins, Ft. Worth lawyer & "Eisenhower Democrat," to succeed Ivar H. Peterson in a 5-yr. NLRB term; John Hay Whitney as Amb. to Britain. [See Vol. XVI, p. 436E2]

Jan. 30—Deputy Air Force Undersecy. Hyde Gillette, 50, of Barrington, Ill. to replace Albert J. Robertson as an Asst. Postmaster General (Robertson had been appointed to the Fed. Home Loan Bank Board); Robt. Dechert, 51, of Philadelphia to succeed Mansfield D. Sprague as Defense Dept. general counsel.

Feb. 1—C. Burke Elbrick, Deputy Asst. State Secy. for European Affairs, to succeed Livingston T. Merchant as Asst. State Secy. for European Affairs; John M. McKibbin of Pittsburgh, retired Westinghouse Electric vice pres., as an Asst. Postmaster General; Vice Adm. Jas. L. Holloway Jr. to be Chief of Naval Personnel.

Feb. 4—Thos. J. Donegan of New York, a special assistant to the Atty. General, to be a Subversive Activities Control Board member.

Confirmations. The Senate Jan. 30 voted to confirm James David Zellerbach, California industrialist & art patron, as Amb. to Italy over the objections of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). McCarthy said Zellerbach had been connected with allegedly "leftwing" causes (including some "even to the left of the modern Republicans"). He also objected that Crown-Zellerbach Corp. (Zellerbach was chairman) & 2 other firms of which Zellerbach was an officer had been prosecuted on anti-trust charges. [See Vol. XVI, p. 396F2]

Other confirmations: Jan. 25—Ellsworth Bunker as Amb. to India [see Vol. XVI, p. 404G2]. Jan. 29—Raymond A. Hare as Amb. to Egypt [see Vol. XVI, p. 433D3]; Douglas MacArthur 2d as Amb. to Japan [see Vol. XVI, p. 404F3]; Carl W. Strom as Amb. to Cambodia [see Vol. XVI, p. 357G1]. Jan. 30—Lawrence G. Derthick as Comm. of Education [see Vol. XVI, p. 404F2]; Leroy E. Burney for a 4-yr. term as Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Svc. Feb. 1—Bertram D. Tallamy, 55, ex-chrmn. of the N.Y. State Thruway, to head the federal highway program as $20,000-a-yr. Fed. Highway Admin.

Other Presidential News. Mr. Eisenhower assured newsmen Jan. 30 that "I shall not run again" even if the 22d Amendment (barring a 3d Presidential term) were repealed. He said the principal differences between his "modern Republican" views & those of New & Fair Deal Democrats were: "I believe . . . the Govt. itself must be honest fiscally . . . [and not do] anything by deficit spending except in emergency [see pp. 28G3-29A1]. I fail to find any such philosophy in . . . the New Deal. I believe in the decentralization of power geographically . . . [and] in preserving the soundness of our money in the interests of all the people who are going to live on pensions."

The President told reporters Jan. 23 that the most important objective of his 2d term was to "make progress toward better world understanding. . . ." He suggested these steps: "First, a better understanding among the free nations of the world . . . better & stronger confidence among them, the certainty that their economic & military strength is equal to the test"; "after that . . . better understanding with . . . the Russian Govt.; and, finally, agreements in which we could all trust them."

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 4 made an initial allotment of $500,000 for Civil Defense Admin. use in emergency flood relief in Kentucky. (Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, American Red Cross pres., wrote Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 4 that the Red Cross planned to spend more than $2 million to relieve sufferers of the week-old floods in Kentucky, Virginia & West Virginia.) [See p. 44E-F3]

CONGRESS

Economic Probe. U. S. economic activity in 1957 would exceed the record level of 1956, according to views presented to the Joint Economic Com. Jan. 30 by Labor Statistics Comm. Ewan Clague, Louis J. Paradiso of the Commerce Dept.'s Office of Business Economics, chief economist Martin Gainsbrugh of the Natl. Industrial Conf. Board, George Katona of the U. of Michigan's consumer survey program & Oris V. Wells, administrator of the Agri. Dept.'s Agricultural Marketing Svc. All predicted that prices would continue to rise.

Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the committee in closed session Jan. 28 (testimony was made public Feb. 3) that Pres. Eisenhower's Economic Report did not "take the position that the full burden" of controlling inflation "could not be placed on monetary & fiscal controls." It "merely said that we court certain risks 'if' we place the full burden" on such curbs [see p. 28D1]. He said the Admin. soon "must reach a conclusion whether Congress should be asked to grant the President stand-by authority to control consumer credit."

Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. William McChesney Martin Jr. told the committee Feb. 5 that he thought the Admin. should have followed tighter monetary and fiscal policies during 1955-56 and that he disagreed with the Economic Report's warning against strong use of these anti-inflationary weapons. Experience, he indicated, did not bear out the President's fear that small business and state & local financing suffered most from a tight money policy. [See Vol. XVI, p. 413F1]

Economists Albert Rees of the U. of Chicago & Jules Backman of NYU warned the committee Jan. 31 that Pres. Eisenhower's plea for voluntary wage & price restraint [see p. 28E1] would be disregarded. "The effort to limit price & wage increases by exhortation has never succeeded in the past," Backman said. Their arguments were supported by spokesmen for industry & labor. (Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell told reporters the same day that he hoped the Presidential appeal would work and that the Admin. did not plan to ask for power to curb wages & prices. Mitchell had announced Jan. 17 that he opposed increasing the $1-an-hr. minimum wage in 1957 and that the AFL-CIO proposal of a $1.25 minimum "might cause serious dislocations in terms of employment and certainly would tend to an inflationary wage-price

spiral.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 316A-D3]

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey told the committee Feb. 4 that he thought Mr. Eisenhower's plea for wage-price restraint would be heeded to "some extent." He insisted that Govt. spending must be cut—although he could single out no budget items that could be reduced safely—before taxes could be lowered, and he warned: "I firmly believe . . . that if we retain our present high tax rates over a sufficiently long period of time we won't be able to maintain the activities necessary to provide jobs for our people." He backed Govt. spending during a recession to spur business. [See pp. 28F3-29A1]

(Budget Director Percival F. Brundage told the House Appropriations Com. in testimony made public Feb. 1 that he had little hope for a general tax cut before 1960 [see p. 29A-B1]. Chamber of Commerce Pres. John S. Coleman said Feb. 3 that it was "absolutely essential" to cut the $71.8 billion Eisenhower budget by at least $5 billion and that it could be done "without harm to any necessary federal service." Programs that could be cut, he said, included aid to education, aid in combatting juvenile delinquency, college housing loans & public assistance grants.)

(The House Banking Com. Jan. 22 rejected Pres. Eisenhower's request for a non-Congressional commission to investigate national monetary policy. It urged a Congressional study of the problem.) [See p. 13B-C1]

Bills Passed. Legislation to give ex-Presidents $25,000 a year & their widows $10,000 a year was passed by Senate voice vote Feb. 4 and sent to the House. Similar to a bill adopted by the Senate in 1955 (it died in the House), the measure would give ex-Presidents office space in Govt. buildings & Govt.-paid administrative & office help. [See Vol. XV, p. 160C3]

The House, by 270-108 vote Feb. 6, passed and sent to the Senate a drought relief bill under which stock growers keeping cattle off parched grazing lands would get annual Govt. payments equal to about their land's normal rental value. Rep. W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), author of the bill, estimated that it would cost $25 million a year. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, in a letter to House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), opposed the program as hard to enforce and as giving major benefits to rich absentee landowners but little to the small ranchers most in need. He asked Congress to suspend work on drought relief until the Admin. submitted its own program. [See p. 13E2]

A $325 million supplemental appropriation for various Govt. agencies was approved by the House Feb. 5 after the House Appropriations Com. deleted $30 million requested by the Eisenhower Administration to continue through June 30 Govt. subsidy purchases of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar & columbium-tantalum. Mining state Representatives objected that withdrawal of the subsidies would throw hundreds of miners out of work. But Appropriations Com. members denounced the subsidies as unjustified. They pointed out that the Govt. was paying $55 a ton for domestic tungsten; imported tungsten cost $33-$35.

Legislation introduced: Resolutions to repeal the 22d Amend. to the U.S. Constitution limiting a President to 2 terms; by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) & Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D., Ariz.) Jan. 22. [See Vol. XVI, p. 333D1] . . . Bills to create a career system for civilian Govt. lawyers & simplify legal procedures of federal departments & agencies; Jan. 22 by Reps. Wm. L. Dawson (D., Ill.) & Dante B. Fascell (D., Fla.). . . . A bill to lend $1.4 billion from the Natl. Service Life Ins. Fund to veterans at 4½% to finance home buying, let the VA make housing loans without waiting until private lenders refused to make them, and increase the mortgage limit on direct loans to $14,000 from $10,000; by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) Jan. 17. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443B1] . . . Maximum penalties of 5 yrs. in prison & $10,000 fine for interstate "black market" traffic in babies for adoption; by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) Jan. 14. [See Vol. XVI, p. 413A2; XIV, 404A3] . . . A bill to authorize federal construction of a single high dam at Hell's Canyon, Ida.-Ore.—a project killed by the Senate last year in favor of 3 Idaho Power Co. dams in the same area; Jan. 14 by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), 24 other Dems. & Republican Sens. Alexander Wiley (Wis.) & William Langer (N.D.). [See Vol. XVI, p. 342F3] . . . Bills to amend an 1789 law, giving Exec. agencies & departments full custody of their records, so that the law could not be used to deprive Congressional committees & the public of information not restricted for security or by specific Presidential & legislative protection; Jan. 11 by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) and Jan. 14 by Rep. John E. Moss (D., Calif.) & numerous co-sponsors. [See Vol. XVI, p. 391F2] . . . A bill to extend the Corrupt Practices Act's control of campaign expenditures to primaries as well as general elections; Jan. 9 by Sen. Hennings (D., Mo.). . . . A bill to institute a 35-hr. work week for federal employes; Jan. 7 by Sen. William A. Purtell (R., Conn.). [See Vol. XVI, p. 318B2] . . . Bills for admission of Hawaii & Alaska to statehood after their election of Congressional & state officials in 1958; by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) Jan. 7. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 414E3, 342D2, 287D1, 279E2, 253C2] . . . Bills to establish a national health insurance system similar to old-age, survivors & unemployment insurance with employed persons contributing 1½% of their earnings (maximum annual contribution $90) and employers matching the payments; by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) & Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.) Jan. 25. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 332C3, 303F1, 253C2] . . . A bill incorporating Pres. Eisenhower's school aid program; by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) & 10 other Republican Senators Jan. 29.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Wilson Vs. Guard. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson touched off a new controversy Jan. 28 when he told the House Armed Services Com. that the Natl. Guard "was a sort of scandal during the Korean War, a draft-dodging business. A boy 17 to 18½ could enlist in the Natl. Guard and not be drafted to fight in Korea."

Testifying in support of his program to require future Guard & Reserve enlistees to serve 6 months on active duty, Wilson said the Guard no longer was a "draft-dodging proposition" but that "there was some carryover." He implied that the Guard, in its eagerness to induce youths to join, had failed to cooperate in the lagging 6-months-training phase of the overall Reserve program. [See p. 23A-B3]

Wilson's statement was criticized by many members of Congress. Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, pres. of the 405,000-member Natl. Guard Assn., called it "a damn lie." "Instead of evading the draft," Walsh said, "a man enlisting in the Natl. Guard is making himself liable to active service" although youths under 19 were not subject to the draft during the Korean War. When the Korean fighting started, the Guard "immediately urged that . . . [it] be mobilized," Walsh said, and before long 37% of the Army Natl. Guard & 84% of the Air Natl. Guard were on active duty.

Wilson, after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 29, told White House reporters that he knew of "no reason why I should" apologize to the Natl. Guard, as many Democrats demanded. "Perhaps that was a little tough language [about draft-dodging], but that is exactly what it amounted to." Refusing to tell what he had discussed with the President, Wilson said: "This is not my dunghill.* Anything to be announced, somebody else ought to announce."

Mr. Eisenhower said at his press conference Jan. 30 that Wilson had made "a very, I think, unwise statement." He said he was "sure" Wilson was "not pointing a finger at anyone. . . . He was short-cutting . . . without stopping to think what it meant, because these men have not been slackers when they have entered the military service in accordance with the law." The President insisted, however, that "in this day of terrible weapons & the kind of warfare that places a premium on skill & discipline & training," the Guard "is never going to be the kind of force we need until we get these recruits having at least 6 months of good hard basic training. . . ."

The President's criticism of Wilson was attacked by Wilson's wife, Mrs. Jessie Ann Curtis Wilson. She told Isabelle Shelton in an interview published in the "Washington Star" Jan. 31 that she was "indignant" at how Mr. Eisenhower had rebuked Wilson in the same press conference in which he had lauded State Secy. Dulles.

* The Roman philosopher Seneca had said: "Every cock is at his best on his own dunghill."

Wilson, in a clarifying statement Feb. 1, said he had meant to cast no "reflection" on individual Guard members but had been attacking "a system that tends to perpetuate . . . [a] low standard of training & readiness." He pointed out that "the lot of those who entered the Natl. Guard & were not mobilized was easier" than that of youths who were drafted. He noted that some Guard recruiters had "played up the draft deferment feature" during & after the Korean War.

Campaigns Cost $33 Million. The Senate Elections Subcom. Feb. 2 issued a report listing $33,195,725 spent in 1956 federal election campaigns (primaries, state & local contests excluded) but estimating that actual outlays "far exceeded" this. The total was made up of $20,685,387 spent by Republicans, $10,977,790 by Democrats, $941,271 by labor & $581,277 by "miscellaneous" groups.

The subcommittee conceded that inadequate filing requirements made it impossible to get full figures on political expenditures. Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R., Neb.) insisted that if a money value were put on "paid manpower provided by the unions to aid the Democrats," "the total expenditures for both parties probably would have been nearly equal."

Campaign broadcasting cost the Republicans $5,381,000 ($3,736,000 for TV) & the Democrats $4,120,000 ($2,747,000 for TV).

The report showed that the preponderance of "big-money" contributions went to the GOP. Donors of $5,000 or more gave $2,894,300 to the Republicans, $860,380 to the Democrats. The biggest donor, however, was Lansdell K. Christie of New York, pres. of the Liberia Mining Co., who gave $70,564 to the Democrats & $2,600 to "miscellaneous" groups. 2d biggest contributor was Mrs. Charles S. (Joan Whitney) Payson of New York, who gave $65,050 to the Republicans (her husband gave $6,800).

The duPonts led a list of 12 rich families that had donated a total of $1,040,526 to the Republicans, $107,109 to the Democrats. 73 duPonts gave $248,423—all to the GOP. [See Vol. XVI, p. 438G1-B2]

Stassen Vs. Nixon. Presidential disarmament adviser Harold E. Stassen said on ABC-TV's "College News Conference" Jan. 27 that he thought the Republicans would have won both houses of Congress & more governorships & local contests if Christian A. Herter rather than Richard M. Nixon had been GOP Vice Presidential candidate in 1956. [See p. 23D-E3; Vol. XVI, 284B1, E1, F2-D3]

FOREIGN

Britain. Prime Min. Harold Macmillan announced Feb. 2 that, due to "many preoccupations," he would not carry out plans made by Sir Anthony Eden before his resignation for the British Prime Minister to visit Moscow in May. [See p. 9E3; Vol. XVI, 170B1] . . . The Treasury reported Feb. 4 that British gold & dollar reserves had declined by $49 million the past month to $2.084 billion. [See Vol. XVI, p. 410E2] . . . Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick retired Feb. 2 at age 60 as Forgn. Office Permanent Undersecy. He was succeeded by Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar. [See Vol. XVI, p. 202D2] . . . John Junor, London "Sunday Express" ed., apologized to the House of Commons Jan. 24 after its Privileges Com. found him in "serious contempt" for an editorial criticizing politicians' gasoline allowances during the Suez crisis shortage. . . . A miscalculation of German strategy by the late Adm. Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, caused a Russia-bound Allied ship convoy to be trapped by German subs & planes off Norway & lose 24 of its 37 ships, according to an official naval history ("The War at Sea, 1939-45" by Capt. S. W. Roskill) published in London Jan. 28.

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Bulgarian Govt. announced Feb. 1 that the Eductn. & Culture Ministries had been taken over by Dep. Premier Vulko Chervenkov, the Forgn. & Internal Trade ministries by Vice Premier Raiko Damyanov, the Transport & Posts-Telegraphs ministries by Vice Premier Ivan Mihailov and the State Control Comm. chairmanship by Finance Min. Kiril Lazarov in an administrative realignment of Premier Anton Yugov's Cabt. Forgn. Min. Karlo Lukanov was dropped as a Vice Premier. Vladenko Vidinski was named Construction Min. Reports to Vienna Feb. 5 said 1,500 Sofia U. students had been expelled and 200 university & high school students sent to prison camps as sympathizers with Hungarian rebels. [See Vol. XVI, p. 331C1] . . . **Canadian** Govt. reported Feb. 4 that Canada's deficit in trade with the U.S. totaled a record $1,290,100,000 in 1956. Imports from the U.S. totaled $4,169,200, exports to the U.S. $2,879,100,000. Canada's trade with all nations showed a deficit of $848,800,000. It exported $818,400,000 worth of goods, imported $484,500,000 in trade with Britain. [See p. 30E1] . . . **Red Chinese** secret police were reported via Hong Kong Jan. 20 to have arrested hundreds of persons in Shanghai and Shensi & Kwangtung Provinces for subversion, sabotage & possession of weapons since the Hungarian revolution. [See Vol. XVI, p. 421A2] . . . **Finnish** Premier Karl August Fagerholm & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin signed a new Finnish-Soviet agreement described as insuring "economic, cultural, technical & other ties" (text not disclosed) in Moscow Feb. 2. [See Vol. XVI, p. 34F3] . . . **French** Natl. Assembly approved Jan. 24 a French-Italian treaty of 1953 to build a $25 million, 11-mi. tunnel through Mont Blanc to provide an all-season Alpine highway linking Paris, Geneva & Rome. A French committee on alcoholism reported Feb. 2 that French consumption of alcoholic beverages increased from 20.6 billion gal. in 1950 to 24.8 billion gal. in 1955 but that wine consumption rose while use of hard liquor declined and consumption of non-alcoholic beverages more than doubled during the 5-yr. period. [See Vol. XIV, p. 374E1]

West German Communist leader Max Reimann's son, Joseph, was revealed Jan. 21 to have fled to West Berlin from East Germany, where his father was a refugee from West Germany. [See Vol. XIII, p. 293F2] . . . **Indian** Govt. announced Feb. 1 its purchase of 100 Alco (U.S.) diesel electric locomotives for $22,400,000 [see Vol. XVI, p. 444B2]. 32 Indians who had been in jail in Portuguese Goa for passive resistance since Aug. 1955 were released Feb. 1 under an amnesty. [See Vol. XVI, p. 429B1] . . . **Indonesian** Govt. agreed Feb. 5 to establish 3 army commands in northern & central Sumatra and give 2 of them to officers loyal to Col. Maludin Simbalon, North Sumatran rebel leader. He had emerged from hiding to attend a conference in Palembang of Sumatran commanders with Maj. Gen. Abdul Harris Hasution, Indonesian Army Chief of Staff. [See p. 31D1] . . . **Irish** Prime Min. John A. Costello called a Mar. 5 general election Dec. 5 after IRA-supported Republicans in the Dail had withdrawn support of Costello's coalition Cabt. [See p. 31B1] . . . **Italian** Govt. protested to Austria Jan. 31 against a charge made by Austrian Forgn. Undersecy. Franz Gschnitzer that German-speaking people in the Italian province of Upper Adige (South Tyrol) were being mistreated. Italy's first oil pipeline was opened Feb. 4 between the Ragusta oil field & the post of Augusta, Sicily. [See Vol. XVI, p. 387E1] . . . **Japanese** Premier Tanzan Ishibashi Feb. 2 named Akira Kodaki to his Cabt. as dir. gen. of the Defense Board [see Vol. XVI, p. 436G1]. The Govt. reported Jan. 23 that Japanese exports to Red China totaled $67,300,000 in 1956, or double the 1955 total, and all Japanese exports last year totaled $2.5 billion. [See Vol. XVI, p. 122C2] . . . **South Korean** national budget for the year begun Jan. 1: $437,192,000, of which 51% was earmarked for defense [see Vol. XVI, p. 170F1]. North Korean Forgn. Min. Nam Il rejected Jan. 10 a UN Gen. Assembly resolution (passed by the full assembly Jan. 11 by 57-8 with 9 abstentions) calling upon the UN Comm. for Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea to try to arrange for all-Korean elections. [See p. 5E3] . . . **Malaya** & Britain announced Jan. 11 their agreement on a defense treaty (to take effect after Malaya became independent in Aug. 1957) under which Britain would give Malaya £20 million ($56 million) in defense aid. 5 persons were killed in Malayan-Chinese race riots in Penang Jan. 2-8. [See Vol. XVI, p. 178D2]

South African Conservative Party was dissolved Jan. 23. One of its 8 members of Parlt. joined Prime Min. Johannes G. Strijdom's Nationalists, who thus acquired a 96th seat in the 159-member Assembly. Many Negroes in Johannesburg & Pretoria suburbs began a boycott of buses Jan. 7 because of a fare increase. (The UN

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 2

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,080	*$21,951	*$21,693
Currency circulation	*$30,607	*$30,827	*$30,223
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]*$30,349	*$30,595	*$26,241
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,842,241,570	$11,625,635,490	$10,979,295,652
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,048,394	10,497,979	9,774,684
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	200.02	200.70	199.30
Bond sales (par value)	$19,973,000	$20,281,000	$24,943,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	91.10	90.77	99.32
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	170,048	168,329	167,272
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,395,500	7,431,000	6,994,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,880,000	10,250,000	10,540,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,410	*12,556	*11,512
Carloadings (cars)	[b]665,745	657,269	691,850
	Dec. '56	Nov. '56	Dec. '55
Ind'l output§¶	147	146	144
Steel output (tons)	10,837,545	10,555,500	10,503,519
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.69⅝	$2.73⅜	$2.49⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.59	$1.63⅞	$1.53¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3525	$.3515	$.357
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$55.50	$57.83	$50.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.16	$6.14	$5.95
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]116.9	117.0	112.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]96	100	94
Failures (Jan. 24)‡	258	278	284
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	Nov. '56	Oct. '56	Nov. '55
Imports	*$982.5	*$1,120	*$1,064
Exports	*$1,505	*$1,656	*$1,321

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 23 [b] Jan. 26 [c] Jan. 19 [d] Jan. 29

American Motors Corp. (Rambler, Nash, Hudson, Kelvinator) disclosed Feb. 1 in Detroit its resignation from the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. AMC Pres. George Romney said the company disagreed with "certain policies & attitudes" of the NAM—presumably its criticism of unemployment benefit plans granted the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers by auto manufacturers. [See p. 32F2; Vol. XV, 304F3] . . . **Freight rate increase of 5%** by southern railroads was authorized by the ICC Feb. 5. [See p. 32A2] . . . **Income tax refund** by the Fed. Govt. to R. H. Macy & Co. under the LIFO (last in, first out) method of inventory evaluation was ordered Feb. 4 in New York by Fed. Judge Alexander Bicks. His ruling involved Macy's claim for $727,523 for a test year ending Jan. 31, 1942. The firm indicated that its refund claims based on LIFO eventually would total $9 million. . . . **Tennessee** House of Reps. delayed action Feb. 5 on a bill to apply a 2% sales tax on transactions in which trading stamps were involved after housewives throughout the state had deluged legislators with protests. . . . **Chemical** industry expenditures of $2.5 billion on construction of new facilities in the U.S. in 1957-58 was forecast Feb. 3 by Pres. John E. Hull of the Mfg. Chemists' Assn. . . . **St. John d'el Rey Mining Co.** disclosed in London Jan. 29 that at least half its stock had been acquired by an American syndicate, including H. Thomas Osborne of New York, and that plans were afoot for developing iron as well as gold mining operations in the company's territory in Minas Gerais state, Brazil, where iron ore deposits were estimated at up to 2 billion tons. . . . **World petroleum production** reached a record 835 million metric tons in 1956 (65 million more than in 1955), the Petroleum Press Service estimated Feb. 1 in London. Soviet production was estimated at 13 million tons (19% more than in 1955). [See p. 32D1] . . . **U.S. consumer installment debt** rose by $528 million to a record $31.552 billion in Dec. 1956, the FRB reported Feb. 1. [See Vol. XVI, p. 222E3] . . . **Manufacturers' sales** in the U.S. last year totaled a record $331 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 1. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 170F3, 106F3] . . . **U.S. cost-of-living** (consumer) price index set a record high for the 4th consecutive month in Dec. 1956 when it reached 110% of the 1947-49 average on all items (gain of 2.9% during 1956), the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Jan. 25. Major items in December: apparel 107%, food 112.9%, housing 123.5% (rent 134.2%), medical care 134.7%. [See p. 31F2]

Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. recommended Jan. 21 by 45-5 that the assembly propose "high level exploratory discussions" between the UN Secy. Gen. & South African officials on the easing of racial discrimination in South Africa.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 431G2] . . . **Spanish** Falange Party leader José Luis de Arrese Magraz was reported Jan. 22 to have withdrawn his resignation as a Cabt. member over widespread opposition in Spain to increasing the party's power. Students rioted in Barcelona Jan. 14-15 and Seville Jan. 18 and staged boycotts of city transit services in opposition to fare increases. [See Vol. XVI, p. 145C2] . . . **Turkish** court in Istanbul Jan. 25 dismissed charges against 23 persons tried as instigators of riots Sept. 6, 1955 in Istanbul & Izmir against Greek designs on Cyprus [see Vol. XV, p. 295C3]. Publisher Yusuf Ziya Ademhan of the weekly magazine "Akis" received a one-mo. jail sentence & $1,780 fine in Ankara Jan. 25 for having reprinted what the Govt. deemed an injurious article from "Time" (U.S.) on Turkish dam projects. (The previous publisher of "Akis," Metin Toker, had been given a 6-mo. sentence & $178 fine Aug. 31, 1956 for deriding the Govt.'s Anatolian News Agency. Publisher Kasim Gulek & editor Ibrahim Cuceoglu of the Ankara newspaper "Ulus" received one-yr. jail sentences Dec. 20 for having sensationalized a speech criticizing the Govt.) [See Vol. XV, p. 433G2] . . . **Swiss** Govt. Jan. 22 dropped criminal charges against Col. Hans G. Rieser, Swiss military attaché in Washington & Ottawa, in connection with the sale of 100 British army tanks to Switzerland for $23 million negotiated by his brother, Rubert, in 1955. Ex-Finance Min. Hans Streuli became Swiss Confed. President Jan. 1 for the year 1957.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Cancer-causing chemical 3-4-9-10 dibenzpyrene has been isolated in cigarette smoke by Dr. Ngyyen-Phoc Buu Hoi, 41, in experiments at the U. of Paris Radium Inst., the French Acad. of Science disclosed in a paper published Feb. 3. The report said the chemical developed when tobacco was burned and invariably induced cancer when injected into mice but could easily be filtered out of cigarette smoke. [See Vol. XVI, p. 445F1] . . . **Earth satellite** tracking camera sites for the 1957-58 Intl. Geophysical Year disclosed Jan. 30 by Fred L. Whipple, dir. of Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass: White Sands Proving Ground (N.M.), Florida (U.S.), Dutch West Indies, Peru (Arequipa), Argentina (Cordoba), Spain (Cadiz), South Africa (Bloemfontein), Iran (Teheran), India, Japan, Australia, Hawaii. [See p. 33E2] . . . **Submarine fissure** on the ocean floor averaging 20 mi. wide & 2 mi. deep has been traced over a meandering 45,000-mi. course around the world, Columbia U.'s Lamont Geological Observatory (Palisades, N.Y.) reported Jan. 31. [See Vol. X, p. 247B-C] . . . **Fed. of Amer. Scientists'** national council urged in a statement Feb. 3 that the U.S. Govt. seek a global ban on nuclear weapons tests. The statement said the ban would "handicap the military preparations of our competitors at least as much as our own" and that violations could be "adequately monitored by a UN monitoring agency without . . . inspectors within national boundaries." [See p. 20D2]

OBITUARIES

Ruth Jones Allison, Chicago philanthropist; Feb. 1 in Chicago.

Spencer Borden, 84, industrialist & yachtsman; Jan. 31 in Providence, R.I.

Howard Brubaker, 74, short-story writer, author of humorous "Of All Things" column for "New Yorker" magazine 1925-51 who coined word Dixiecrat to describe southern Democrats who bolted party in 1948 Presidential election; Feb. 2 in Green Farms, Conn. of throat cancer.

Carl Byoir, 68, publicist, author of plan for FDR birthday balls to raise money to combat polio, assoc. chrmn. World War I Com. on Public Info.; Feb. 3 in N.Y. [See Vol. XIV, p. 22D2]

Richard Thurmond Chatham, 60, industrialist, U.S. Rep. (D., N.C.) 1948-56 defeated for reelection after refusing to sign Southern manifesto upholding racial segregation; Feb. 5 in Durham, N.C. [See Vol. XVI, p. 177F1]

Princess Christian of Hesse (Elizbeth Reid Rogers), 64; Feb. 2 in Cannes, France.

Miguel Covarrubias, 53, Mexican illustrator & caricaturist for "Vanity

Fair," "New Yorker" & other magazines, author of ethnological studies "Island of Bali," "Mexico South"; Feb. 4, Mexico City (blood poisoning).

Sir John Craig, 82, chrmn. of Colvilles, Ltd. (Scottish steel combine) 1916-56; Feb. 1 in Wishaw, Scot.

Forrest Efaw, 37, ex-Okla. A&M & AAU distance running champ; Jan. 31 in Stillwater, Okla. of accidental electrocution.

Cosmo Farquhar, 89, Scottish-born code expert credited with aiding in breaking German World War I code; Jan. 29 in Paramus, N. J.

Grigore Gafencu, 65, Rumanian Forgn. Min. 1938-40, newspaper ed. & pblshr.; Jan. 30 in Paris.

Harry H. Halsell, 96, Indian fighter, rancher, author; Feb. 4 in Ft. Worth.

Dr. Hubert S. Howe, 69, neurologist, advocate of legally providing narcotics to addicts to prevent their resorting to crime, personal physician to Thomas Edison, Arturo Toscanini; Feb. 4 in New York of stroke.

Viscount Hudson (Robert Spear Hudson), 70 British Min. of Agri. & Fisheries 1940-45, MP 1931-52; death reported Feb. 2 in So. Rhodesia.

Capt. W. R. (Killer) Kane, 45, cmndr. of U.S. aircraft carrier "Saipan," World War II hero in Pacific as fighter pilot; Feb. 5 in crash of TV-2 jet plane near Augusta, Ga.

Edward MacHugh, 63, Scottish-born gospel singer featured on radio 1933-43; Feb. 3 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. of liver cancer.

John Birnie Marshall, 26, Australian holder of 19 free-style world swimming records, participant in 3 Olympic Games; Jan. 31 in Melbourne of injuries sustained in auto accident Jan. 27.

Friedrich Paulus, 66, German World War II field marshal who surrendered to Russians in Battle of Stalingrad Jan. 1943, reportedly became pro-Communist during 10 years as prisoner in USSR; Feb. 1 in Dresden, E. Germany of stroke. [See Vol. XIII, p. 443E3]

Arthur Shelton Prettyman, 57, ex-USN chief steward, valet to Presidents FDR, Truman; Feb. 4 in Washn.

Boris Romanoff, 65, NYC Metropolitan Opera ballet dir. 1938-50, choreographer & ex-dancer with Diaghilev ballet, Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo; Jan. 30 in New York of heart attack.

Louis J. Scaramelli, 79, Italian-born food importer, co-founder in 1941 of Fairleigh Dickinson U.; Feb. 1 in Rutherford, N.J.

Mikhail A. Shatelen, 91, Russian scientist & electrical engineer; death announced Feb. 2 in Moscow.

Mrs. Paulina Longworth Sturm, 31, granddaughter of Pres. Theo. Roosevelt; Jan. 28 in Washington of overdose of sleeping pills.

Bobby Vail, 65, actor appearing in road company "Pajama Game"; Jan. 26 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

John Robert Wilson, 90, Philadelphia atty. whose idea for non-denominational meditation rooms to be set aside in public institutions was adopted for French liner "Ile de France," UN Hq., Capitol Bldg. in Washington; Feb. 1 in Mount Holly, N.J.

SPORTS

Winners

Bobsledding: Eugenio Monti & Renzo Alveri of Italy won the world 2-man title at St. Moritz, Switz. Feb. 3. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 72G2, 47E3] . . . **Golf:** Billy Casper Jr. of Bonita, Calif. won the $15,000 Phoenix (Ariz.) open Feb. 3, for $2,000. Chick Harbert of Detroit won the $5,000 Puerto Rican open in San Juan Feb. 3. Patty Berg won the Havana Biltmore women's tourney Feb. 3. Mary Ann Downey of Baltimore & Marge Lindsay of Decatur, Ill. won the women's intl. 4-ball tourney in Hollywood, Fla. Feb. 3. [See p. 35D2] . . . **Horse racing:** Gen. W. W. Ratz' Prince Khaled, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $65,650 Calif. Breeders' Champion Stakes Feb. 2 at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.), for $37,540. [See p. 35E2] . . . **Track:** Tom Courtney equalled the indoor world record of 1 min. 9.5 sec. for the 600-meter run, and Ron Delaney won the Hunter Mile in the Boston AA games Feb. 2. [See p. 35G3; Vol. XVI, 413D-E3] . . . **Weightlifting:** Tommy Kono, light heavyweight, set a world record of 989 lb. in Honolulu Feb. 2. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416A2]

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Major league baseball's player pension plan was revised Feb. 1 to pay increased benefits, including disability & hospital insurance. It was to be financed by prospective receipts of $16 million in the next 5 years from World Series & All-Star Game radio-TV rights, plus player assessments. Major league clubowners, meeting in New York, refused Feb. 2 to raise minimum player pay from $6,000 to $7,500 a season but disclosed that rookies averaged $6,700 a season in 1956. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 423D3, 280B3, 48A2] . . . **Al Rosen,** 31, Cleveland 3d baseman, announced his retirement from baseball Jan. 31 to concentrate on his stock brokerage business. [See Vol. XV, p. 16G1] . . . **Baseball Hall of Fame** selections Feb. 3 by a committee to select stars long retired: Joseph V. McCarthy, 69, of Tonawanda, N.Y., Chicago Club, New York Yankee & Boston Red Sox mgr. 1926-50, & Samuel (Wahoo Sam) Crawford, 76, of Los Angeles, Cincinnati & Detroit outfielder 1899-1917. [See Vol. XVI, p. 40G1; X, 208G] . . . **Baseball player contracts** signed for 1957: Mickey Mantle, 25, N.Y. Yankee centerfielder, for estimated $55-60,000 Feb. 3 [see p. 36B1]; Billy Pierce, Chicago White Sox pitcher, for estimated $35-40,000 Jan. 31; John Antonelli, N.Y. Giant pitcher, for estimated $33-35,000 Feb. 1; Gil McDougald, Yankee shortstop, for estimated $29,000 Jan. 30. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 327F3-328A1]

Natl. Football League clubowners, meeting in Philadelphia, voted Feb. 2 not to recognize the Natl. Football Players Assn. as bargaining agent for NFL players. They rejected proposals to expand the NFL to 14 teams but voted Feb. 3 to increase the squad limit from 33 to 35 players. [See p. 16D1; Vol. XVI, 440B1] . . . **Robert S. Devaney,** 41, Mich. St. end coach, was named head Wyoming football coach Feb. 4 [See p. 35G3] . . . **Hungarian** Olympic-championship water polo team members Gyoergy Karpati, 25, & Laszlo Jeney, 29, who had turned exile, returned to Hungary from New York Feb. 3 because of illness in their families. [See p. 35A1; Vol. XVI, 418E2] . . . **Dave Ricketts** of Duquesne set an intercollegiate record of 42 consecutive foul conversions before he missed one in a basketball game in Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 100 persons were reported Jan. 31 to have died in a Calcutta smallpox epidemic in the past 2 weeks. 404 persons had died of smallpox in the West Bengal area since Nov. 1, 1956. [See p. 16C2] . . . 37 coal miners were killed by an underground gas explosion Feb. 4 in a Pocahontas Fuel Co. mine in Bishop, Va. It was the worst U.S. mine disaster since 1951, when a blast at West Frankfort, Ill. killed 119 miners. [See Vol. XVI, p. 372E2] . . . 20 passengers were killed & 81 burned or injured Feb. 1 when a Miami-bound Northeast Airlines DC-6A crashed on Rikers I., New York, immediately after taking off in a snowstorm from La Guardia Airport. . . . 16 persons died when a Nicaraguan airliner crashed Jan. 23 on Concepcion volcano on Ometepe I., Lake Nicaragua. . . . 10 of 19 USAF crewmen aboard 2 KB-29 tanker planes were killed Feb. 2 when the planes collided in mid-air near St. Lo, France & crashed in flames. [See p. 36C2] . . . 4 crewmen aboard a Douglas DC-7 on a trial run were killed Jan. 31 when it collided in mid-air over Pacoima, Calif. with a Northrop Scorpion F-89 jet fighter, also on a trial run. The F-89 pilot also was killed. The falling airliner then crashed into the yard of Pacoima Jr. High School, killing 2 children & injuring 70 others. (The Civil Aeronautics Bd. Feb. 5 banned all test flights over congested areas effective Feb. 20, and ordered that they be made over sparsely populated areas or open water.) . . . 15 persons were reported Feb. 3 to have died in floods beginning Jan. 29 in the Cumberland Valley region of Ky., Va., & W.Va. The Tennessee River flooded parts of Chattanooga Jan. 31. Hardest hit were barbourville, Hazard & Prestonburg, Ky. An estimated 15,000 persons were reported homeless. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432C2] . . . 10 men were killed & 47 injured in a boiler-room explosion Jan. 29 on the tanker "Jeanny" in the Todd Shipyards, Oakland, Calif. . . . Escaping gas from Reno, Nev.'s major main exploded Feb. 5, killing 2 persons & injuring 60. Fires wrecked an entire block in the Reno business district, causing $5 million damage.

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Married: Actress Elizabeth Taylor, 24, to movie producer Mike Todd (Avrom Hirsch Goldbogen), 54; Feb. 2 near Acapulco, Mexico (3d for both). [See Vol. XVI, p. 370D3]